Fort Jackson's 'prize' draftee

See Centerfold.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEWSWEEKLY

October 11, 1973
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

osceola

Did Wallace sell out?

by Dick Harpootlian

Editor's Note: The volumes of testimony taken in the current Senate Watergate hearings include page after page of "dirty tricks" and the names of people which the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP) or high administration officials sought to "get." One notable exception in the list of enemies is George Corley Wallace, considered by many people the prime threat Nixon faced in the 1972 elections. One theory postulated that if Wallace ran as an independent candidate and siphoned conservative votes from Nixon (Wallace received 10 million votes in the 1968 elections and was almost instrumental in helping defeat Nixon in that race) it would lead to Nixon's defeat at the hands of a "respectable" Democratic candidate such as Humphrey or Muskie. Documents and materials received by Osceola *in recent weeks tend to confirm previous reports by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson that President Nixon himself communicated "a deal" to Wallace which rendered any dirty tricks or harassment unnecessary.*

*****

John Mitchell sat in a chair across from Tom Turnipseed. White House Counsel Harry Dent stood while Dr. Peter Beter calmly listened to what the director of the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP) had to say. It was July, 1972. George Wallace lay in a hospital bed, only a few miles away from Washington's Mayflower Hotel where Dent, Mitchell, Turnipseed, and Beter discussed the future of America.

As the chrome and stainless steel dialysis machine pumped the waste material which Wallace lacked the strength to discharge, a similar, though more figurative, operation was going on at the Mayflower.

"Dent and Mitchell said now that Wallace was out of the picture it was up to us to save America from McGovern," Turnipseed explains. Turnipseed and Beter had worked for Wallace, the former as his national campaign director in 1968 and the latter as "a close friend of the Wallace clan."

"With Wallace out of the picture, Mitchell said I could have a job going around showing the people that Wallace would really rather have Nixon, Beter waited until Mitchell had his say and then he looked over and said, 'John, you've got a wife that loves you and I don't know why you do this, 'cause the man you work for is a crook!' Well ole Mitchell, he stared at Beter and dropped his pipe on the floor. You should have seen the look on his face."

*****

Turnipseed's recollections of the Mayflower Hotel meeting may not be entirely accurate, but those who might disagree with him are understandably silent. Mitchell is facing jail for other activities in the Watergate affair and Dent refused this week to talk with *Osceola* reporters. The undisputed facts are these, however: first Fred LaRue, assistant to Mitchell at CREEP, met with Beter in early July 1972 to arrange for the Mayflower meeting. (LaRue, by the way, has since been convicted of obstructing justice in the Watergate case and faces up to five years in jail.) Second, Mitchell, former White House aide Harry Dent, Beter, and Turnipseed met in the Mayflower Hotel. Third, Dent and Mitchell made some sort of financial offer to Turnipseed.

What is not known, however, is whether Mitchell was

(Continued on page eight)

osceola

"This script, it seems to me, is the work of professionals who yearned to be as charming as inspired amateurs can sometimes be."

Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.
"Between Time and Timbuktu"

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 14

Editorial Board
Randal Ashley
Jon Buchan
Dick Harpootlian
John Norton
Jim Walser

Published weekly by Parallax Media Projects, Inc., 1918 Blossom Street (P.O. Box 5033), Columbia, S.C. 29250.

Copyright by PMP, Inc.

Telephone: 254-7086
(business and editorial)

Third Class postage paid at Columbia, S.C.
Published weekly.

STAFF
Managing Editor Jim Walser
Designer Randal Ashley
Senior Editors Jon Buchan
Dick Harpootlian
John Norton
Contributing Editors
(The Arts) Gary Ligi
(Music) Tom Priddy
Mike Smith
Tim Rogers
Jack Lynch
Julie Britt Byrum
Contributors Dale Bailes, Terry Dimond, Tom Dimond, Mike Forth, Jerry McAninch, John Marion, Tom Price, Bill Schaeffer, Brad Stinson, Bob Thompson and Marilyn W. Thompson.
Advertising Manager Glenn Snyder
Sales and Promotion Francis Hart

ADVERTISING
For advertising display rates, call Glenn Snyder at 254-7086 or write the above address.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
Subscriptions are $5 (six months), $8 (one year) and $14 (two years). Send name, address and zip code with check to:
Osceola
P.O. Box 5033
Columbia, S.C.
29250

Printed by Bruner Publications, Inc., Lexington, S.C.

Know what you've been missing?

Plenty.

Clip and mail to:

OSCEOLA
P.O. Box 5033
Columbia, S.C. 29250

Name

Address

City State Zip

—Check enclosed —Bill me

—Three-month Trial ($3) —Six Months ($5)
—One year ($8)

Inoperative

by Jack Lynch

Maybe special White House Watergate counsel J. Fred Buzhardt had better take a good look at the Richland County Sheriff's Department to see if the cover-up virus has infected it.

Buzhardt's 20-year-old son George, a student at the University of South Carolina, was arrested by the Richland-Lexington Metro (drug) Squad Wednesday night of last week and charged with possession of marijuana with intent to distribute. That's a solid minor news story in itself, considering his dad's national status.

But the story takes on an ironic twist when you consider that though young Buzhardt was arrested late Wednesday, the news media was not officially told until Saturday, after he had been released on bond.

The real news, though, is that something resembling cover-up did take place between the sheriff's department and *The Greenville News* Columbia correspondent Douglas Mauldin. Mauldin got word of the arrest Friday on a tip received in Greenville. He contacted the sheriff's department, only to be told that no information was being released because the investigation was incomplete. When Mauldin asked to see Sheriff Frank Powell, he was told Powell had gone home for the weekend. He later learned from another reporter that Powell had been in his office at that time.

Mauldin then called the Lexington County Sheriff's Department where they told him that young Buzhardt had been arrested in Richland County. Meanwhile, Richland authorities claimed that no records of the arrest could be found and suggested the bust "possibly" took place in Lexington County. Richland lawmm later admitted that arrest did take place in their county.

"I don't know that it was a cover-up or not, but they sure weren't talking," said Mauldin this week. He said that "if the sheriff had only taken me into his confidence" and explained his situation, the *News* probably would have cooperated and withheld the story. Instead, Mauldin responded with a story hinting of his suspicions, which was printed Saturday morning, the day Powell officially released the story to the news media. Powell later told the News that he did not know Saturday of its story.

And maybe the two Columbia newspapers could also stand some review of their practices -- namely how to correctly uncover the "why" element of a news story.

The State printed the story Sunday morning with no mention of *The Greenville News* story and no mention of why news of the arrest was not released until Saturday. "The editor did not think it important," said *State* Managing Editor Robert A. Pierce when asked this week why there was no explanation of the release delay.

Reasons for the delay started to come out Monday, but by Tuesday morning *The Greenville News* and the Columbia papers were contradicting each other.

The Columbia Record started the confusion by reporting Powell as saying that news of young Buzhardt's arrest had been withheld for three days to protect an undercover agent. The agent was supposedly in the midst of a drug ring, though the story did not say whether publication of the arrest could jeopardize any police moves against the ring. Powell reportedly said he persuaded the editors of the *State* who also had learned Friday of the arrest, to delay publishing the story "until I can get my man out of there". He claimed, according to the *Record* story, that the Saturday *Greenville News* story almost cost the agent his life.

The State echoed this line Tuesday morning in a local story written by the Associated Press. *The State* AP story had *State* Managing Editor Pierce saying that the paper learned of the arrest late Friday and decided not to print it until Saunday because the sheriff has said his investigation was continuing and details of the arrest were not complete. He added that it was not uncommon for the news media to delay publication of a police story when such publication could endanger a policeman's life. The story made no mention of a drug ring.

The Greenville News Tuesday, however, had a different story, one which refuted the *State-Record* line. Mauldin reported that Powell said Buzhardt's arrest was withheld from the press in an attempt to get the main drug supplier. He denied that early publication in the *News* had endangered the life of his undercover agent and called the *Record* story an "apparent misunderstanding." The agent was present at a shootout Saturday night, the sheriff said, but be concluded that the incident and the *News* story were not connected, *The Greenville News* reported.

Osceola contacted Powell Wednesday and he confirmed the *Greenville News* story, claiming that the news of the arrest was not released sooner because agents "were trying to obtain the source of supply." He added that "there could have been a danger" to the agent is the news had been released too soon, but in this case there was not.

Pierce told *Osceola* that the tale of the endangered undercover agent was "the story we got." He did claim Wednesday, after consulting with some other editors, that the paper also had been advised by the sheriff that the lawmen were after the main supplier of drugs. No story saying this, however, had appeared by Wednesday in either Columbia paper.

*****

Columbia Newspapers, Inc. is ready to make a grab for a bigger piece of PeeDee-area profits. The firm, which publishes the *Columbia Record* and *The State* recently purchased the thrice-weekly *Myrtle Beach Sun-News* along with some other papers and is planning to go daily with it.

As out-of-town circulation manager Robert Shaw of Columbia Newspapers tells it, no definite date for the switch to daily publication has been set, but it will happen within the not-too-distant future. Shaw says Columbia Newspapers is making this move because Myrtle Beach and vicinity is one of the fastest growing areas in the United States.

It is also once of the potentially most competitive. The *Florence Morning News* is considered as one of the top newspaper prospects in the country by many interested investors. A new daily was started earlier this year in Georgetown. And the Charleston *News and Courier*, apparently to stave off assaults on its circulation sphere of influence, recently purchased the weekly *Beaufort Gazette* and turned it into a daily.

But now, Columbia Newspapers seems ready to strike the *News and Courier* bastion. With *The State*, according to Shaw, selling only about 700 copies in the Myrtle Beach metropolitan area, Columbia Newspapers needed a stronger, more locally based paper to get a foothold. The *Sun-News* has 7,200 circulation.

But don't expect too unique a paper to develop. With the fat cats taking over the small guys, the result will probably be bland strain-of-oatmeal products that follow the corporate political lines while trying to rake in the dollars. Lively, aggressive newspapers that are the alter-egos of individualistic, sometimes eccentric, editors and publishers seem to scare the accountant-types who have succeeded the Hearsts, Pulitzers, Greeleys, etc., as the nation's press lords.

*****

Along with all the commotion about the fuel shortage, beef shortage, soybean shortage, wheat shortage, money shortage, and brain shortage, newspaper people have been very diligent in informing us that there is also a newsprint shortage.

And newspapers have not been reluctant either to tell us that come January 1, 1974, they are going to have to put down considerably more cash for newsprint. Obviously, these news stories are hinting that higher newspaper prices are on the way. At one southern newspaper, the word reportedly spread in late June that its 10-cent price would soon join dollar-a-pound hamburger in the nostalgia bin.

In Charleston, the *News and Courier*, no Sunday *New York Times* as far as size (and content), has shrunk even smaller. A box which had been appearing on the front page for several days told readers the paper would be "sporting a leaner look." Space has been cut about a page or so, according to Managing Editor Evan Bussey. Though the front-page notice says some features have temporarily been dislocated, Bussey says they all are still there—just moved or smaller. Bridge and the crossword have been elevated to the august reaches of the editorial page. And worst of all, the comics were reduced in size (though complete) Monday and Tuesday. Bussey says the newspaper has not reached a crisis stage yet, but has been warned that its supplier will be rationing paper. He says the *News and Courier* us watching the situation "from day to day." But he knew of no discussion of a rate hike.

Greenville, however, has been hit with what constitutes a rate hike. They've been calling it a "rate adjustment" in the paper, but whatever it is, it means the *News* and *Piedmont* cost more money. Instead of paying 45 cents for six-day delivery of the *News* or *Piedmont* you pay 50 cents for five-day delivery. The Saturday afternoon *Piedmont* (which like most Saturday afternoon papers did not pull in much advertising) has been dropped and the nameplates on the Saturday and Sunday *News* has been changed to read *Greenville News-Piedmont*. The *News* was so proud of the change that Monday they ran a picture of the front-page type. Seven-day delivery now costs 85 cents, up from 75 cents when it was just the plain, old *Greenville News*. Also, the Monday green-sheet entertainment section of the *News* has been dropped. New General Manager Rhea T. Eskew says the Saturday *Piedmont* and the entertainment sheet were victims of the newsprint shortage. He says the rest of the two papers have been staying their same sizes (a whopping 28 pages Tuesday) and no daily price hike...er, adjustment, is expected.

The Columbia's big two, *The State* and *The Record*, already joined the big

(Continued on Page 3)

SMALL JOKES DEPT. *from the Columbia Record, Oct. 3*

NIXON, APPEARING relaxed and making occasional small jokes, again urged that all Americans assume the vice president is innocent unless proved otherwise.

Cheap Shots

The only South Carolinian holding a cabinet position in the Nixon administration may soon find himself back home.

An Associated Press story said early this week that Secretary of Commerce Frederick Dent may be leaving his job early next year. Dent is a textile manufacturer from Arcadia.

The A.P. story quoted sources who said Dent has failed to impress the White House since his arrival in Washington early this year and will be leaving soon.

Dent shouldn't feel too bad, however. The story says that as many as six other cabinet members will probably leave along with him. Misery loves company, you know.

Senator Strom Thurmond gets picked on a lot. And while he has changed his image to that of a more progressive Southern politician, every once in a while, the old Thurmond slips out.

The most recent example was seen when Thurmond voted to sustain President Nixon's veto of the minimum wage bill as "inflationary" while at the same time the Senator was serving as floor leader for the weapons procurement bill which appropriated $21.4 billion for "defense" weapons. Thurmond was credited with beating down ten separate attempts by "liberals" to have the amount appropriated reduced. The closest vote on any aspect of the measure before it passed was 47-49 in the Senate.

Senator Hubert Humphrey (D-Minnesota) called for "fiscal responsibility", "Fiscal responsibility," he shouted across the Senate floor. "I hear that time and time again. Let's have some of it."

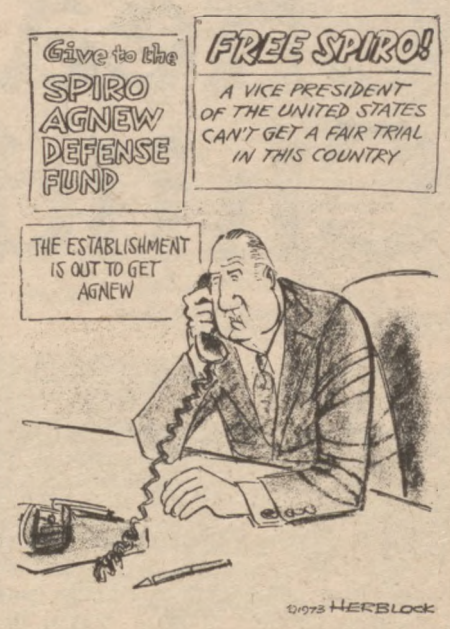
When the suit brought by Common Cause against the Committee to Re-Elect the President resulted last week in the release of the names of numerous South Carolinians among the secret contributors, at least one prominent South Carolinian included on the list was surprised. In stories printed in various local papers the name of Mrs. Hugh W. Close (Mrs. Ann A. Close) was listed as a contributor (or partial contributor) of $6,000. Mrs. Close, a major stockholder in the South Carolina textile firm of Springs Mills, was an active McGovern supporter in 1972. She said this week that neither she nor her husband (Chairman of the Board of Directors of Springs Mills) had contributed any money in her name to the Nixon campaign. Mr. Close did contribute $24,000 to the Presidential effort. An angry Mrs. Close said it was a mystery to her how her name was placed on the CREEP lists.

Other prominent South Carolinians on the list of secret givers included Republican sugar daddy Roger Milliken, the Spartanburg textile king. Milliken gave Nixon $84,000. Frederick Dent, the Arcadia businessman who succeeded Maurice Stans (who left the cabinet to be Nixon's chief pocket-picker and fund-raiser) as Secretary of Commerce, blessed the President's campaign with $5,250.

During the rash of resignations from state government this summer as highly-paid executives rushed to join the gold-rush of "developing" South Carolina, J. Bonner Manly quietly disappeared into the private world of business. Manly, director of the South Carolina Development Board for over two years, resigned his $36,365 a year in July and refused to comment on his future plans. *Osceola* reported at that time speculation that Manly would join Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle, and Wolff, a local firm specializing in architectural, engineering, and planning work for private businesses.

But last week an *Osceola* staffer spotted Manly's blue Cadillac pulling into the driveway of his new Columbia office. Manly is now employed by the Grenadier Corporation, a Columbia-based firm involved in real estate and community development. The firm is presently developing two apartment complexes in West Columbia and is planning development of St. Phillips, one of the South Carolina Sea Islands. Officers of the Grenadier Corporation include Columbia attorneys George I. Alley and Henry Kirkland, as well as apartment complex magnate Michael J. Mungo. According to records filed with the South Carolina Secretary of State, 75 percent of the stock is divided evenly among Leroy Strasburger, Alvin Strasburger, and O. Stanley Smith. Smith, quite coincidentally, resigned his $36,170 a year job as executive director for Technical and Comprehensive Education very suddenly this summer.

"Hello, Angela Davis? You May Be A Little Surprised To Hear From Me . . ."


Give to the SPIRO AGNEW DEFENSE FUND
FREE SPIRO!
A VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CAN'T GET A FAIR TRIAL IN THIS COUNTRY
THE ESTABLISHMENT IS OUT TO GET AGNEW
©1973 HERBLOCK

INOPERATIVE

(Continued from preceding page)

boys like the *New York Times* earlier this year by hiking their daily prices to 15 cents a copy. *State* Managing Editor Robert Pierce said news space has shrunk about 10 percent, though he was not sure of the exact figure. He denied reports that reporters and editors had been told to make their stories 10 percent shorter.

The Charlotte Observer, the largest paper in the Carolina's has "gotten off pretty unscathed" by the paper shortage, according to Executive Editor James K. Batten. Apparently, they must be in better shape than most dailies since Tuesday they were able to print a special 14-page advertising section saluting women's clubs. Anyway, they even have enough paper, Batten says, to avoid news cutbacks.

*****

Unless you were trying to buy or rent a house, you probably didn't notice, but most of the realtors belonging to the local Board of Realtors boycotted *State-Record* advertising for a week last month in protest of a rate hike, early deadlines, and alleged poor service.

Bob Russell, Board of Realtors president, said the boycott the week of September 2-9 was "98 percent effective" among Board of Realtors members. He termed the boycott "successful" because though the rate hike was not rolled back, realtors supposedly were now getting better service and later deadlines. This was a result, he said, of several meetings with the *State-Record* advertising department.

Arthur Cooper had another view of those meetings, however. The associate publisher of the two newspapers and president of Columbia Newspapers, Inc., said the meetings resulted in little change in *State-Record* ad policies. He said the realtors' boycott was "unjustified", adding that "there was a lack of information among the persons engaged in it." Cooper told *Osceola* the 5% ad rate hike was the first in three years, a time period when, according to him, living costs rose 12 percent and circulation rose 8 percent.

"I do not think 5 percent is excessive," Cooper said.

But realtors involved in the boycott complained that at one point in the meetings a *State-Record* official told them the firm did not need their advertising. Russell said this was an arrogant act probably spurred on by Ambrose G. Hampton, the papers' publisher, whom he speculated was wealthy enough to ignore the wishes of his customers. Cooper, however, attempted to explain the incident in terms of the paper shortage, saying that the *State-Record* will not need as much advertising in the future as at present because of paper cutbacks. "We are not trying to turn away advertisers," he said.

*****

The Nixon Administration's ex-number one news media critic, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, has been so busy lately attacking other administration members that he seems not to have enough time or wind left to go after his foes in the press with his old ferocity.

Agnew, who has been mentioned in connection with an investigation into corruption in Maryland, appears to have made his new target United States Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Peterson, whom he accused of being responsible for leaking evidence against him. Agnew made the charges early Saturday afternoon in Los Angeles before the National Federation of Women.

The major area newspapers led their front pages with the story, but only *The Greenville News* and *The Charlotte Observer* had any mention of Attorney General Elliot Richardson's defense of Peterson. *The Observer* mentioned the defense in the last five paragraphs of its story. *The News* gave Richardson equal play in the lead headline with Agnew's charges. *The News* and *Observer* in question were both the early editions. The early edition of *The Washington Post* delivered later in the day to Columbia, also had a separate story on Richardson's defense. But the Charleston *News and Courier* ("Sporting a leaner look" due to above mentioned newsprint shortage) and the late edition of *The State* with its Agnew story taken from the *Washington Post-Los Angeles Times* News Service both made no mention of Richardson's action.

The State in an editorial Sunday, said Agnew was "the victim of a hatchet job". Yet they failed to protect Peterson from a similar hatchet job by Agnew.

*****

INOPERATIVE is *Osceola*'s new column on the news media, both printed and electronic. Its aim is to find out the truth about how the news story you read, hear, or watch is shaped or distorted.

Barring the repeal of the First Amendment, INOPERATIVE (whose name is taken from Ron Zeigler's immortal prose) will appear on these pages every other week. This column solicits news, rumors, and opinions from working newsmen and other interested readers on what's happening in area media and why. We also welcome opinions, suggestions, and criticisms of the news media and of this column. Please send all mail to:

INOPERATIVE
c/o Osceola
P. O. Box 5033
Columbia, S.C. 29250

All requests for confidentiality will be honored.

Who says Ralph Nader doesn't have any charisma? Last week, an *Osceola* staffer who doubles as a sometimes law student found a rumpled envelope tacked on the law school bulletin board. The opened envelope was addressed to Ralph Nader, c/o the Public Interest Research Group, USC, Columbia. Some cheeky law student had scribbled our consumer-minded staffer's name across the top as a joke. The staffer brought the letter in and it is perhaps a testimony to the faith the voiceless frustrated consumers of America have come to have in Nader. The letter follows:

RE: Hilton Industries, Inc.
6911 Topanga Canyon Blvd.
Canoga Park, Calif. 91304

Dear Mr. Nader:

My complaint against the above-referenced company dates back to February, 1973, when I ordered two watches and a ring from them, total cost $139.95.

To date they still have not completed this order nor refunded my money, which I have requested numerous times. They mailed the ring, but it was returned within their "30 days money back guarantee is not 100% satisfied." After numerous letters and contacting the postal inspector in charge, Los Angeles, also Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., I received one of the watches, but it also was not as advertised, and I am not satisfied with it. I have not returned it as I felt I at least had a token of my payment. I am still due a refund of $114.95.

All transactions were by mail. I received an unsolicited brochure from this company by mail, and assumed they were a reputable concern or I would have not ordered the merchandise.

Enclosed is a copy of my cancelled check and I have copies of all correspondence if you can help me in this matter.

Sincerely,

Mrs. W. T. Burriss

Nader's strident complaints grate the ears of many comfortable in the status quo (hence the "Nader is Defective" bumper sticker on a local auto) but Mrs. Burriss' letter makes one respect the power of a Nader to encourage hope for the beleaguered consumer. If you have a consumer gripe, let us know.

The Cheated Children

by John Norton

Department of Social Services Commissioner Archie Ellis will present next week his department's budget request for the coming year to the State Budget and Control Board.

The latest word is that Ellis will request a 25 percent increase in allotments to families participating in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. Ellis is also expected to ask that the state begin participating in the medically-needy only portion of the federal Medicaid program which will allow families who are below the federal poverty line but are ineligible for the state's current welfare programs to receive financial assistance in paying for medical services.

Recent statements by Ellis indicate that he will base his request at least in part on a report issued in September by the South Carolina Council on Human Rights entitled *The Cheated Children*. The report, authored by Ed McSweeney and Vera Johnson of the Council's welfare advocacy program, calls for immediate action "to alleviate the plight of 280,000 South Carolina children living in poverty."

The 280,000 figure includes all children living in families whose income lies below the national poverty level of $4,200. According to the report, 82,055 of these children are currently receiving assistance under the AFDC program—the rest live in families who for various reasons do not qualify.

One of the major contentions of the report is that while South Carolinians and the public in general are usually quick to make gratuitous statements concerning the welfare of children, "The average citizen's genuine concern about children stops at the front door of his home," as McSweeney puts it. The report offers the following facts as evidence:

—Children, who are the chief beneficiaries of the AFDC program are less well provided for than adults who participate in public welfare programs. "The uninformed observer," the report states, "might presume there would be a basic system common to all categories and basic grants calculated alike based on needs and the cost of meeting them. (But), in fact, South Carolina, in common with many states has two entirely different systems—one for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled, and another for needy children on welfare. In adult categories the standard of need—based on itemized amounts such as $1.80 a month for electricity and $2.20 for water—are calculated and the state pays a maximum grant of 93.5 percent of that amount. But for AFDC families only 50 percent of need is paid. The standard of need for a woman with three children on an AFDC grant is $208 a month, but the maximum grant amounts to only $104."

The Council estimates that even if an AFDC family takes maximum advantage of food stamp allotments, the average family has only $9 a month available for "incidentals"—clothes, household items, school supplies, transportation, etc.—after meeting shelter and utility costs.

—Another example of discrimination against AFDC recipients is what the report terms "The Job Incentive Joke."

"A further discriminatory regulation that applies to AFDC families is that which governs the incentive to help people go to work so they will not be dependent on public welfare," the report states.

"A comparison with other assistance categories demonstrates this. In the case of Old Age Assistance, regulations provide that the first $20 in earnings, plus one half of the remainder, will be excluded in calculating eligibility for and the amount of an OAA grant. For an Aid to the Needy Blind applicant, regulations provide that the first

per month, plus one half of the remainder, will not be counted in calculating the grant. But for an AFDC mother with earnings of $200 per month, regulations provide that the first $30 per month plus one-third of the remainder not be counted in calculating the grant.

"Another way of expressing this is that for the OAA recipient who earns $200 per month, $110 of his or her earnings would not affect the grant; an ANB recipient would have $142.50 not counted, but for an AFDC recipient only $86.66 would be excluded.

"Although state policy clearly enunciates that welfare mothers should work, in effect they are given 40 percent less incentive to do so than a blind person."

According to *The Cheated Children*, the average monthly AFDC grant per family in South Carolina ia $81.86 or an average annual income of $982.32 per family—"one-fourth the income of a family at the upper limits of official poverty." Two surveys mentioned in the report—one conducted by the Council and another by graduate students at the University of South Carolina—found that very few South Carolina citizens are aware of how little an AFDC family is provided to live on each month. In March, 1972, the Council polled a random sample of 500 Richland County voters on two questions: "How much do recipients of public welfare receive per month in South Carolina?" And "How much do you think they should receive in order to survive?"

"The respondents from the sample of whom 71 percent were white, all gave a much higher figure than the actual amount of the AFDC grant for a mother and three children, with the average answer being $167 per month," the report states. "The maximum is actually $104 per month. When asked how much a mothe and three children

should receive, the average response of voters was $274 per month."

The USC study group polled the South Carolina General Assembly, asking the same questions. "Forty-six percent of South Carolina's legislators responded as follows: eighteen percent have no idea how much a mother and three children do receive. The average response of the remainder was $150 per month. Eighty percent stated an amount higher than the actual maximum of $104.

"In response to the question of how much a mother and three children should receive in order to survive," the report continues, "the responses ranged from zero to $440 per month, with an average of $249.76 per month."

Another portion of *The Cheated Children* attempts to poke holes in the myth that most people are on welfare because they don't want to work. To begin with, the report states, it is the child or children and not the mother who receives the AFDC grant. But more importantly, the report continues, a federal welfare employment project currently underway in South Carolina indicates that most mothers with children on welfare want to work—that in fact "more people wanted jobs than there were jobs available." After a three-month study of the federal pilot project, the Council concluded that it was not laziness but economic and social problems which prevented AFDC mothers from becoming gainfully employed. "The difficultires in placing welfare recipients in adequate jobs did not arise from the commonly-held concepg that they do not want to work, but from societal attitudes toward the poor and factors in our economic system."

"Of the 49 mothers interviewed who are participating in the project, 13 were receiving wages that made them ineligible to continue receiving an AFDC grant. The remaining 36 retained reduced grants, an indication of the salary levels paid for the types of jobs they were performing. The average gross monthly income for the 49 was $264.80. Those who "went off welfare" also lost Medicaid benefits. Other expenses went up to that the financial improvement was slight. For example, the cost of food stamps went up, in some cases as much as $50 per month. For those in government housing projects, shelter costs increased as their income went up. The loss of Medicaid sometimes resulted in a major new expense that with a single serious illness could force a family to revert back to welfare dependency.

"The basic concept of the project," the report concludes, provided a perception of hope and opportunity among participants that they might move away from AFDC dependency to care for themselves and their children. The degree of disappointment expressed came with the realization that they had moved to a higher level of poverty."

If Commissioner Ellis is successful in his attempts next week to persuade the Budget and Control Board to grant his requests for increases, two basic improvements will result. First, AFDC grants will be increased to 75 percent of need, which means that the "mother with three children on welfare" will need receive a maximum of $156 a month rather than the current $104 maximum. Secondly, the state will begin to participate in the medically-needy only portion of Medicaid, which is already in operation in most states on a funds-sharing basis with the federal government. The expansion of Medicaid will have at least two results: first, recipients who are attempting to "break the welfare cycle" will not be forced to immediately assume the high costs of medical treatment. In addition, thousands of South Carolinians who are currently below the poverty line but not on welfare will be able to receive financial assistance for medical expenses while they continue to earn a living.

Ed McSweeney, one of the authors of the report, and the director of the Council on Human Rights' welfare advocacy program is vaguely optimistic about Ellis' chances.

"I'm encouraged by Dr. Ellis' support of report," McSweeney said in a recent interview. "This is the first time any official state agency has agreed with the recommendations of one of our reports, but we have to realize that Dr. Ellis cannot control the Budget and Control Board." McSweeney attributes the Department of Social Services' endorsement of the report at least in part to the fact that *The Cheated Children* lays much of the blame for the welfare mess on the failure of the federal government "to treat welfare reform meaningfully and deal with it on a national scale."

McSweeney says that one of the most significant fallacies in the original concept of the federal welfare program is "the presumption that every individual can be successful in our country, and that the public welfare system is considered a temporary thing, designed to hand out the last amount possible until poor people have fought their way out of poverty."

"On the national level," McSweeney states in his report, there is recognition that having enough jobs available for people is part of what is needed to make poverty go away. But there remains no serious recognition of the fact that AFDC mothers cannot compete effectively in today's job market and that the jobs they often do get do not remove them and their children from poverty."

"Consequently, the national approach to the problem is unelightened. It 'requires mothers to work if they want a welfare check.' What is needed is realistically appraising the obstacles to employment for AFDC recipients and devising a program which will overcome these obstacles."

The most difficult obstacle for Ellis to overcome if he is to obtain the needed increases this year from the Budget and Control Board, McSweeney says, is the same problem the Department of Social Services and the welfare rights movement faced last year and the year before, etc.

"The majority of people have no idea what it's like to live on welfare—how you have to live if you're on welfare," McSweeney says. "I certainly had no idea what it was like in South Carolina until I started looking it at myself. I knew what it was like in Ireland—we were on public welfare ourselves—but I'm sure most people have no idea. Take the man on the radio station in West Columbia, who, I understand, last week after this report came out, said, "There's no poverty in South Carolina now. There was poverty back during the Depression, but not now." And a lot of people do sort of think like that. They can sort of intellectually say and understand that $104 a month is not enough to live on, but to really know what it's like—they don't.

"You can tell people don't have a conception of what the whole welfare problem is when you get to the business of why don't welfare mothers work. And somebody will say, well, there are all these jobs down at such-and-such places. I know so-and-so has vacancies. And so I say, 'Well, what kind of qualifications are needed,' because the average educational level for mothers on welfare is eighth grade of thereabouts. And then they say, 'Well, they don't even have to be high school graduates.' I'll say, 'Okay, how much does the job pay? What about child care? Who's going to pay the child care?' Anybody's wife knows that it really isn't worthwhile to go to work unless you can afford your child care.

"You've got to handle that problem, and anybody who knows anything about what is happening with child care knows that is we were to take all of the private child care facilities in the nation and say they were to be used only for the poor and those who need to work, they wouldn't be sufficient.

"Then you've got the problem of transportation. We all think because we are not poor that everybody has a car.

McSweeny, Johnson and Ellis at press conference.

Everybody does not have a car. And if a women is going to go to work, she has to have a way to get there and back home. And it's not enough to allow $10 a month in her budget for transportation unless you live near the bus line—and a lot of people don't. Or unless you can get a taxicab, and I don't think you can make it with taxicabs on ten dollars a month."

"You see, the federal government—no one in fact—has thought about funding a whole package for a welfare mother who wants to work. Giving her the education if she needs it, giving her the hild care, the transportion, and maintaining her support until she really doesn't need it anymore."

McSweeney's comments are reflected in three of the recommendations put forth at the conclusion of *The Cheated Children*; "Efforts by Governor West to expand day care facilities should be encouraged and continued...Efforts by Governor West to develop a rural public transportation system should be supported...[and] affeorts should be made to expand the four-county program for providing jobs in the public sector. The goal should be one of self-sufficiency with the increased level of dignity and pride that has been expressed by AFDC mothers who have been successful in job programs."

McSweeney is hopeful that another major point of the Council's report—that expanding welfare programs properly makes good economic sense—will be given careful consideration when the Budget and Control Board and eventually the General Assembly decide on the DSS budget.

"Because the federal government pays 80 percent of all AFDC grants," the report proposes, "the state of South Carolina is in a position to bring substantial relief to its poorest citizens. For example, an additional $4.5 million invested by the state would result in $22.5 million in disposable income by welfare recipients—money that would be spent on basic needs, the absence of which results in misery and suffering. This investment would also boost the state's economy, because the additional $18 million in federal money would purchase additional goods produced by that economy."

"There is a great misconception about how the system of public welfare works in relationship to the economy," McSweeney says. "A general misconception is that 'well, it's a drain on our society; the economy is going to go bankrupt.' It's as if the economy is like a box which is shut, and if you pull the money out of the box, the box gets emptier, and eventually we will empty it completely. The economy isn't like that at all. The economy is basically a matter of supply and demand; you know, in the sense that you have to have enough people with enough money to buy what is being produced. This goes on over and over. The national situation today is an indication of this process. The people don't have enough money to buy what is being produced. And you've got a problem there. Somebody somewhere is holding a lot of resources that are needed—when they take them off the market completely, the whole economy slowly dries up and stops.

"Now, if you look at people on public welfare just like you look at everyone else—as consumers in the economy—then every additional dollar they have to spend is putting in more demand for more goods and resrouces, which is how the economic structure is able to survive in a healthy way. When they go down and spend their money or food stamps on food, that's more meat being bought, so the guy who is producing meat will find a better market and will produce more. And that applies to any commodity. So it's essentially a good investment, particularly when you consider that the federal government will match state welfare allotments at a rate of 75-25 percent or more. For five million, you get an addition 15 million coming into the state's economy, which you would not get otherwise."

"Someone who was interviewing me from one of the TV stations added a concluding comment at the end of the interview to the effect that 'Well, all of these changes are needed, but as usual, if we're going to have these changes, it will mean more taxes.' I disagree with that comment. It doesn't necessarily mean that. What we do need to do is alter our priorities to some extent in our state budget. I'm not saying we don't need to increase taxes in some ways or change our tax structure, but you know, you can change your tax structure all day long, but that doesn't help people on public welfare unless you allocate some of those taxes to them.

"We make five million a year in sales tax off of the food stamp program and will be making more as years pass. I think that money ought to be earmarked for poor people. Similar to the earmarking of money for the highway department. Most of the highway department's budget is cut and dried. There never has to be a hassle about it because it's already earmarked by law.

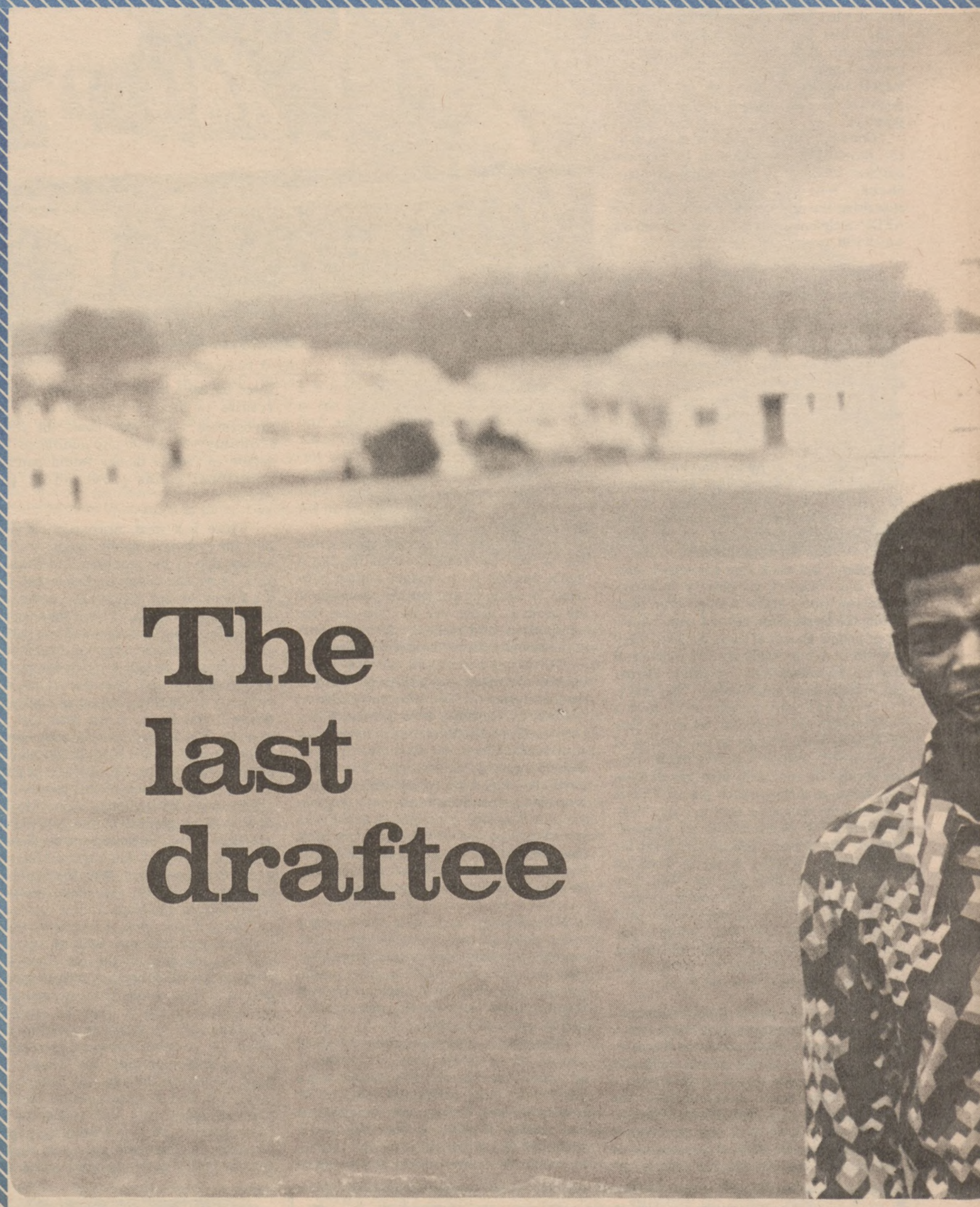
"Of course, you get into a very difficult question then—you have enough problems already trying to convince people they ought to do something for the poor people, and if you come out with a law that such-and-such taxes are earmarked for poverty,then you're going to get a lot of opposition from people all over the state.

"See, that's one of the basic changes that has to be carried out anywhere before you can get these kinds of changes—you have to change people's attitudes."

The Budget and Control Board is scheduled to hear Dr. Ellis on October 9.

DARKROOMS FOR RENT
CUSTOM PROCESSING
PHOTO COURSES
GIANT POSTERS
1 p.m. Until Midnight – M-S
Fotografie, inc.
1524 Washington Str
Phone: 252-7933

THE CYCLIST
Complete sales & service
Liberal trade-ins
911 SUMTER STREET—ACROSS FROM THE SHOE
OPEN 11 - 5



The last draftee

by Jon Buchan

Dwight Stone stood off by himself in the large, bare Oakland Army induction center. In one area, a group of about 20 young volunteers held their right arms raised and repeated the induction oath. When they finished, the induction officer walked over to Dwight, read the induction oath—"I promise to protect, defend, etc."—and told those in agreement to step across the white line on the floor. Only Dwight's foot crossed the line.

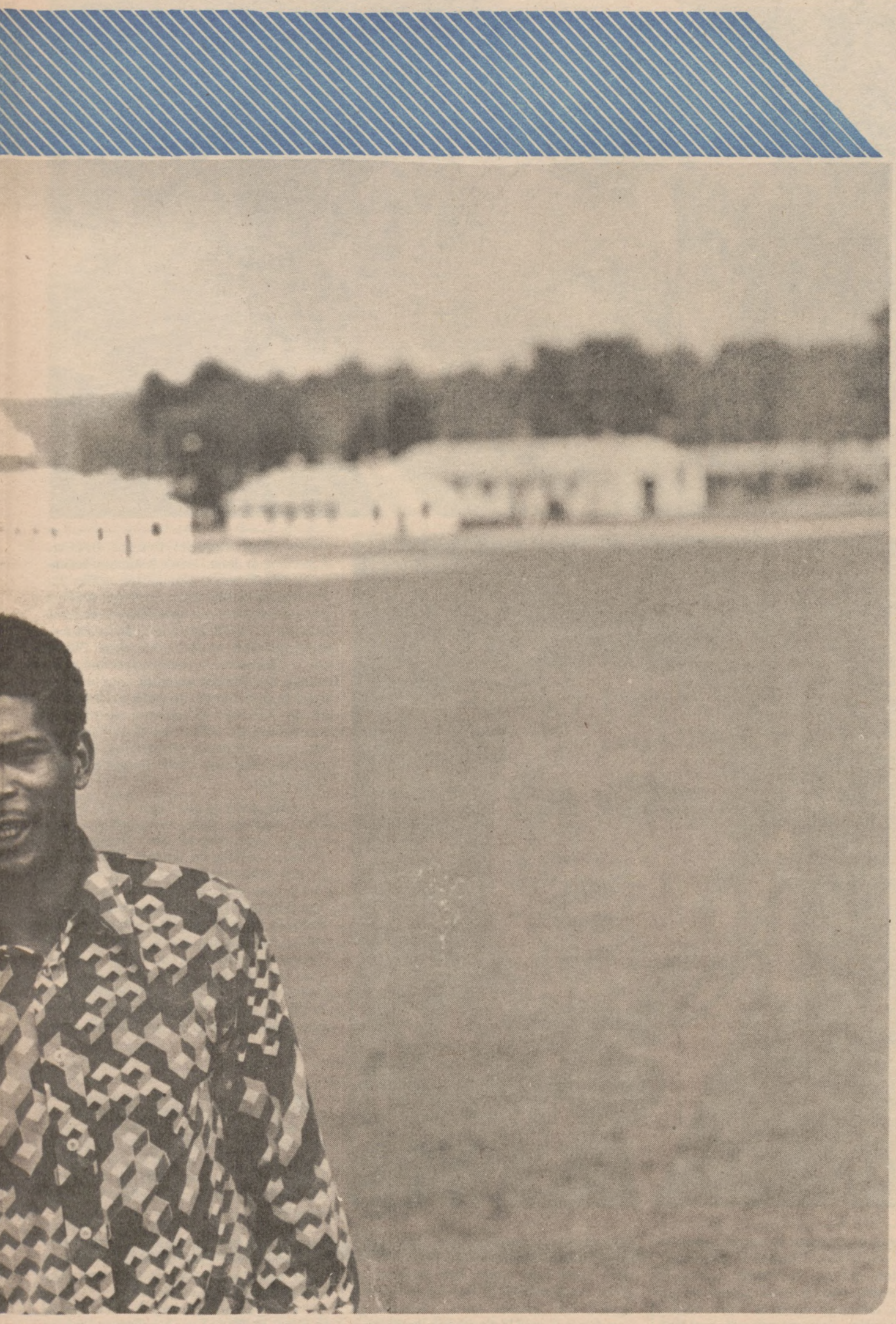
It was June 30, 1973, and 24-year-old Dwight Stone was the only new soldier in the building who hadn't volunteered for the U.S. Army. He had been drafted. In fact, as he was to learn later, he was the last man ever to be drafted into the U.S. Army.

Actually, Dwight Stone had been drafted twice before, but circumstances had helped him avoid induction. Once he had been in an auto accident and failed his physical. The second time he failed to appear to take his physical examination. But when he received his final "Greetings" letter in mid-June, he knew he couldn't avoid the Army any longer. Now, three months later, after a six-week stint in basic training at Fort Pope, Louisiana, Stone is stationed at Fort Jackson, taking Advanced Individual Training in electronics and waiting to be transferred to Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. He is a member of the U.S. Army until June 29, 1975.

Stone was born in Mississippi, but moved to Sacramento, California, when he was about eight, finished high school there, and had acquired three years experience as an apprentice plumber, making $6.48 an hour. In two years, he would have been making $9 an hour as a journeyman. After three months in the Army, Stone is making $342 a month—a raise from his initial salary of $307.20.

Over pizza and beer this week, Private Stone talked about his reaction to being the "last draftee." Though not pleased with the relative salaries ("If I went back to California with this, I'd starve to death.") he said he had no bitterness about being the last man coerced into the Army. Stone said he had not even thought much about being the last draftee until he started getting a lot of publicity and mail asking him how he felt. For a while, he said, it was interesting. But the publicity—much of it initiated by the Army—is beginning to bother him.

Stone's major discomfort about the publicity stems from two sources. One is his total disenchantment with the way the Volunteer Army is working. The other is the apparent desire of Army public relations officials to use him as an advertising tool to emphasize the theme of "Look, even the draftees think the new Army is a good deal." For example, an article in last week's *Fort Jackson Leader*, the post newspaper, quoted Stone as saying, "I really lucked out with this school. I will have a skill when I leave the



ervice now. I am receiving good training in ne Army and will obtain experience that I ouldn't get in the civilian world." That's ust the line recruiters are frantically selling ll over the country. Stone says the paper isquoted him and refused to print his total pinions about the service.

"A recruiter could really use that *Leader* rticle. The first thing they asked me was if I nought the Volunteer Army would work. I id no. He said, 'I agree with you, Stone, ut I can't print that.' I told him it wasn't oing to work and the article came out just ne opposite. I'm in the Army, but still pay axes, and I feel I'm free to say what I want.

"I feel like I'm being used to induce eople to join the Army. And that's not right. The Volunteer Army is not going to work. The old Army said, 'Do this,' and you did it. Now they try to explain the why. That's one reason it won't work. There are some things you just can't buy and that includes a good Army."

Stone is quick to set the record straight about the "career offerings" of the Army. Though he will receive 40 more weeks of electrical training, he is determined to return to his old job. "I'm just going to give them my two years and get on back to my job." And while he believes the career opportunities and training of the new Army may attract some good men, he thinks such cases are a rarity.

"When I was a civilian, I had a different opinion of the Army. I thought they were a disciplined type of organization. Now that I got in, I think it's just riff-raff. Just b.s. from the highest general to the lowest private, just riff-raff. I don't know why these people joined the Army.

"I'd like to see it work. Let's get a bunch of guys who are really gung-ho. But they aren't in the Army now. If they are, they must be saving them for the fourth quarter, because I haven't seen them. I don't want a draf', either, but I say to myself, 'Hell, Dwight, you've got to have a draft. If Nixon starts something before 1975, I might wind up in a foxhole with some of these fools I knew in basic training.' The Army has got to be a team. And it's not working now. If the guy who's supposed to be watching your back is capable of not being capable, you really worry.

"If Nixon knew what kind of shape this Army was in, he wouldn't have us messing with anybody...Would you believe that at 24, I had the highest PT [physical training] record in my company, against those 17 and 18 year olds. That don't say much for them."

Stone was quite critical of the high pressure recruiting which is attracting volunteers. He feels the Army is attracting a mentally and physically inferior group of recruits. (See *Osceola*, "The Selling of the Volunteer Olive Drab", September 27). He also believes the recruiters are misleading the men they are inducing to join the Army. A high percentage of new recruits are leaving the Army after a few days or weeks in basic training. The Army has even made it easier to leave by giving the company commanders the authority to release them.

"I ran across some guys in basic training whose recruiters had told them all sorts of stuff. That they would have private rooms and didn't have to shave, and could wear their hair as long as they wanted. But once they get your name on that paper, that's it. I met a guy from Florida who said his recruiter got him drunk and the next thing knew he was in the Army. And he didn't like that. I met one guy who came in on the buddy plan. He said he hadn't seen his buddy since they got to the reception center. And these guys are wanting out as soon as they get in."

"I've met thousands of guys who joined the Army because they wanted to buy a car. A lot of guys join just because they got tired of having nothing. They've been poor all their lives and here's the chance to get something materialistic."

One of the Army's special induction plans offers new recruits $2,500 cash, payable in a lump sum after they complete basic training, if they agree to join the infantry, the armory, or the artillery. It is this promise of quick cash which attracts many disadvantaged recruits. And Stone thinks this type of approach is a tragedy for the Army and for the individual. "If a guy takes a job for four years and knows he's going to be in the infantry, he knows he's not going to get a job shooting a gun when he gets out. He's not training for anything. I wonder what kind of people want to do this. I don't know. I hear them tell me they want to get away from home, away from their fathers, or something like that."

Another aspect of the Volunteer Army which is particularly disturbing to the last draftee is the morale problems it may cause for the officers whose duty it is to train and command the volunteer recruits. Stone said he has heard many experienced drill sergeants say they will retire when their present hitch is completed because the new men are too difficult to train.

"The Army has the firepower. The question is, do they have the manpower to control the firepower? I don't know."

Stone refuses to let the irony of being the last draftee in an almost-all-Volunteer Army dominate his mood. He has accepted his tuation with only the expected "Why ıe?" type of reaction to random personal misfortune.

Stone leaned back in the chair of the pizza parlor, sipped the last of his beer, and peered through the glass bottom of his mug at four men in olive-drab fatigues sitting down in a nearby booth. "Somebody's got to do it. Other people here lost their arms andlegs, and I'll do my part while I'm here. A lot of guys, black, white, orange, green, and polka-dot gave their time for me, and I'll do the same."

He put down his mug and laughed with a touch of sarcasm. "They refer to me as the last draftee. Let a war break out and we'll see who's the last draftee. They'll be drafting everybody. The last draftee. Huh, it's like the Volunteer Army. It's just a snow job on the public."

Wallace

(Continued from page 1)

really offering employment or a buy-off. Turnipseed told American Independent Party (AIP) official William K. Shearer the day after the Mayflower Hotel meeting that Mitchell and Dent had offered him $250,000 "to campaign for Nixon" but that he had turned it down. Turnipseed now says no specific figure was mentioned by either Dent or Mitchell and that "it was only an offer for a job."

The day after Turnipseed and Beter met with the CREEPs, they caucused in Washington with Shearer, leader of the California American Independent Party, and other AIP officials to announce a Draft Wallace movement to take place at the AIP convention in August. Beter described himself as an "intimate friend" of Mrs. Cornelia Wallace whom he said was "calling the shots" for the Governnor as a result of an internal power struggle in which she bested the Governor's brother Gerald and Charles Snider, director of the Wallace campaign. The meeting with Shearer continued until dawn with Beter and Turnipseed insisting they had it from Cornelia the Governor would accept the nomination is drafted.

While Wallace's campaign organization released two statements between the Shearer-Turnipseed meeting and the AIP convention denying he would run if nominated, Beter was constantly calling Shearer and other AIP honchos assured them the Governor would run if drafted. There were many in the AIP ranks who wanted to believe the Governor was well enough to run, so they accepted, at least initially, the Beter-Turnipseed Draft Wallace line.

Shearer says he became suspicious of Beter and Turnipseed and began to believe their efforts were aimed at sabotaging the convention so that no one would be nominated. "If Wallace had been drafted and then declined the nomination," says Shearer, "the effect would have been to throw the American Party unto complete chaos. We would have ended up on half as many state ballots as we were otherwise, and the problems with refilling petitions and meeting other various state regulations would have been immense. We would have been left without a candidate."

Shearer says he prevented the disastrous scenario by countering Turnipseed and Beter's efforts. When Beter wanted to have a special telephone line put in so that Wallace could address the convention, Shearer, fearing the voice might be a fake, had his own put in first. Shearer placed the call to Wallace so as to assure it was genuine. Wallace declined the nomination, begging the convention not to draft him because he was too ill to run.

Turnipseed and Beter now defend themselves as over-zealous Wallave partisans who didn't know when to stop, but to many AIP members they are considered Republican agents. Turnipseed counters these charges by pointing to his and Beter's efforts after the AIP convention to still get Wallace on a national ticket. McGovern campaign manager Gary Hart's new book recounts his meeting with the two and their insistence that a McGovern-Wallace ticket would beat Nixon. Turnipseed says they also met with Ted Kennedy. He describes a surreptitious entrance into the Capitol, making sure no one saw them with Kennedy. At that meeting, Turnipseed and Beter asked Kennedy to put pressure on McGovern to accept the crippled Wallace as his running mate.

Turnipseed insists that these activities by he and Beter prove that he wasn't out to wreck the AIP, rather to save the country by having George Wallace nominated for national office.

*****

In addition to the Mayflower Hotel machinations other evidence indicates that the Nixon Administration did everything else in their power to keep Wallace out of the race.

George Wallace rose from the ranks of civil servie in Alabama to become governor in an era when "political patronage" included bribes, kickbacks, and graft. Companies which contributed to the winners' campaign war chest were rewarded with lucrative state government contracts and preferential treatment in general. Columnist Jack Anderson revealed another variation on the same theme which involved state-owned liquor stores. According to Anderson, as political payoffs individuals were appointed to run stores and constantly received kickbacks from liquor distributors trying to get their brand on the shelf.

A great deal of attention was drawn to kickback schemes growing out of Lurleen Wallace's successful campaign for Governor in 1966. For instance, he *reported that Gerald Wallace, the governor's brother, owned a one-fourth interest in an asphalt company which did business with the state.* The Advertiser-Journal also reported that Wallace's company was selling asphalt for over three dollars more per hundred weight than other companies.

An Internal Revenue Service investigation began in 1967, but didn't really become intensive until 1969, or until after Nixon took office. Jack Anderson in 1970 reported that a task force of IRS agents had moved into Alabama to investigate Gerald Wallace and others high in the Wallace organization. Anderson also managed to get his hands on confidential field reports which indicated that Gerald Wallace had boasted of receiving $400,000 from state liquor sale kickbacks.

The historical context of the IRS investigation perhaps elucidates the motives behind the federal investigation. When Lurleen Wallace died midway during her term as governor, Albert Brewerm her Lieutenant Governor, assumed her position for the unexpired position of that term. Rather than step down in 1970 and let George re-assume his position as governor, though, Brewer had become accustomed to the position and decided to give George a run for his money.

The Nixon Administration, apparently seeing the chance to deny Wallace his power base and thus render him impotent in 1972 threw their support behind Brewer. According to John Dean's testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee on May 28, 1973, Herb W. Kalmbach, President Nixon's personal attorney, approved the donation of between $200,000 and $400,000 in leftover campaign funds to the Brewer cause. (While the Republicans campaigned and gave money, one Wallace supporter says he saw a letter from a Brewer supporter to Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) thanking him for financial assistance which allegedly was channeled through COPE by the national Democrats).

So the scene is set. Three weeks to the 1970 Alabama Democratic primary, IRS agents swarming all over Montgomery; Brewer is picking up support with massive TV and radio campaigns; and all of a sudden Jack Anderson has his hands on "confidential" IRS reports detailing George Wallace's illegal activities. George Wallace, who two years later would sweep Democratic primaries for President of the United States in other states, won the Democratic nomination in his home state in 1970 by only three percentage points. Apparently money does not only talk, it can also vote.

*****

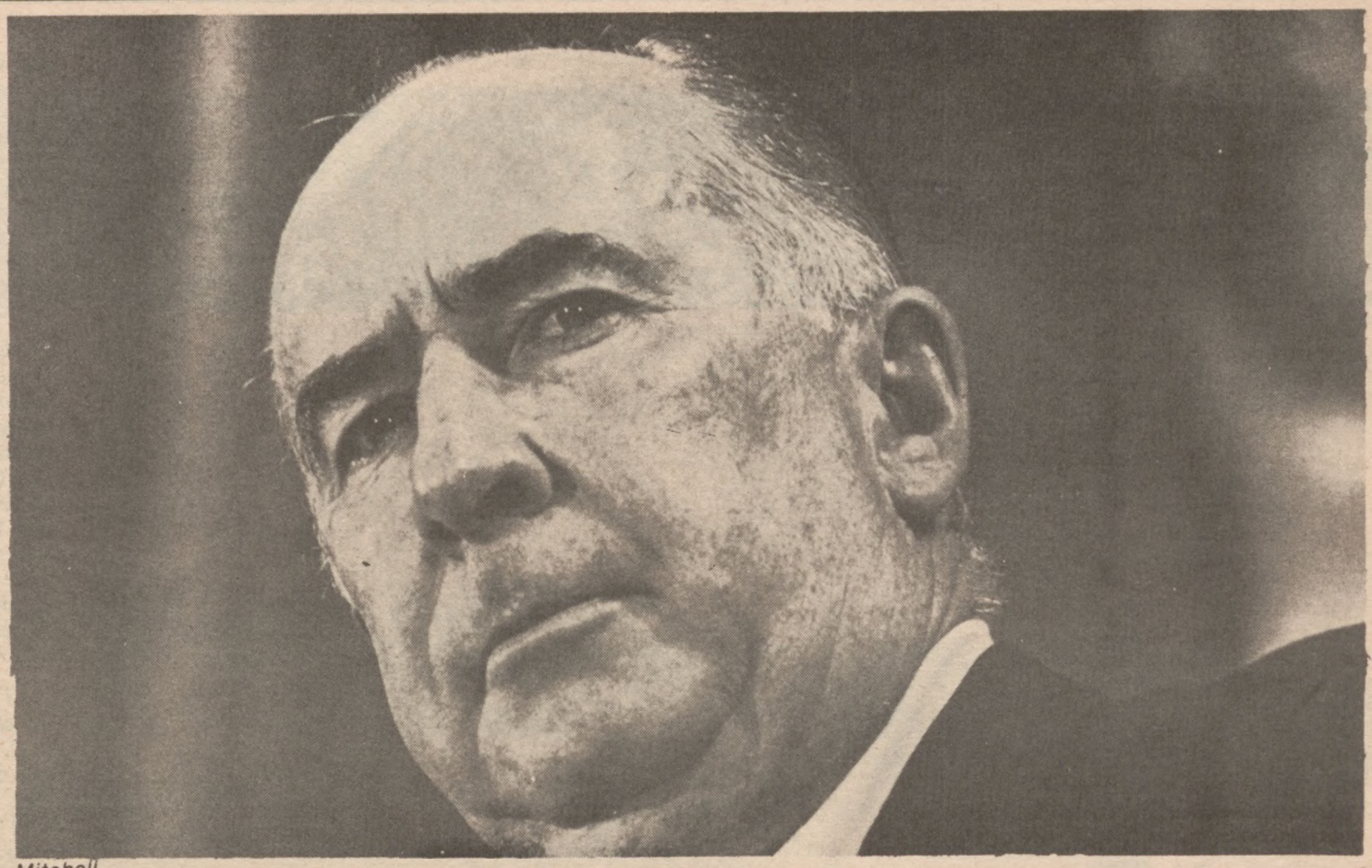
With the 1970 Alabama primary out of the way Nixon still had at least one more chance to keep Wallace from hurting the Republican effort in 1972. The Internal Revenue Service continued to investigate the Wallace organization with even more intensity.

Affiadavits taken from two women in Orangeburg in March of 1971 who were involved in the 1968 Wallace effort were made available to *Osceola* this week. The tact taken by the IRS is revealed:

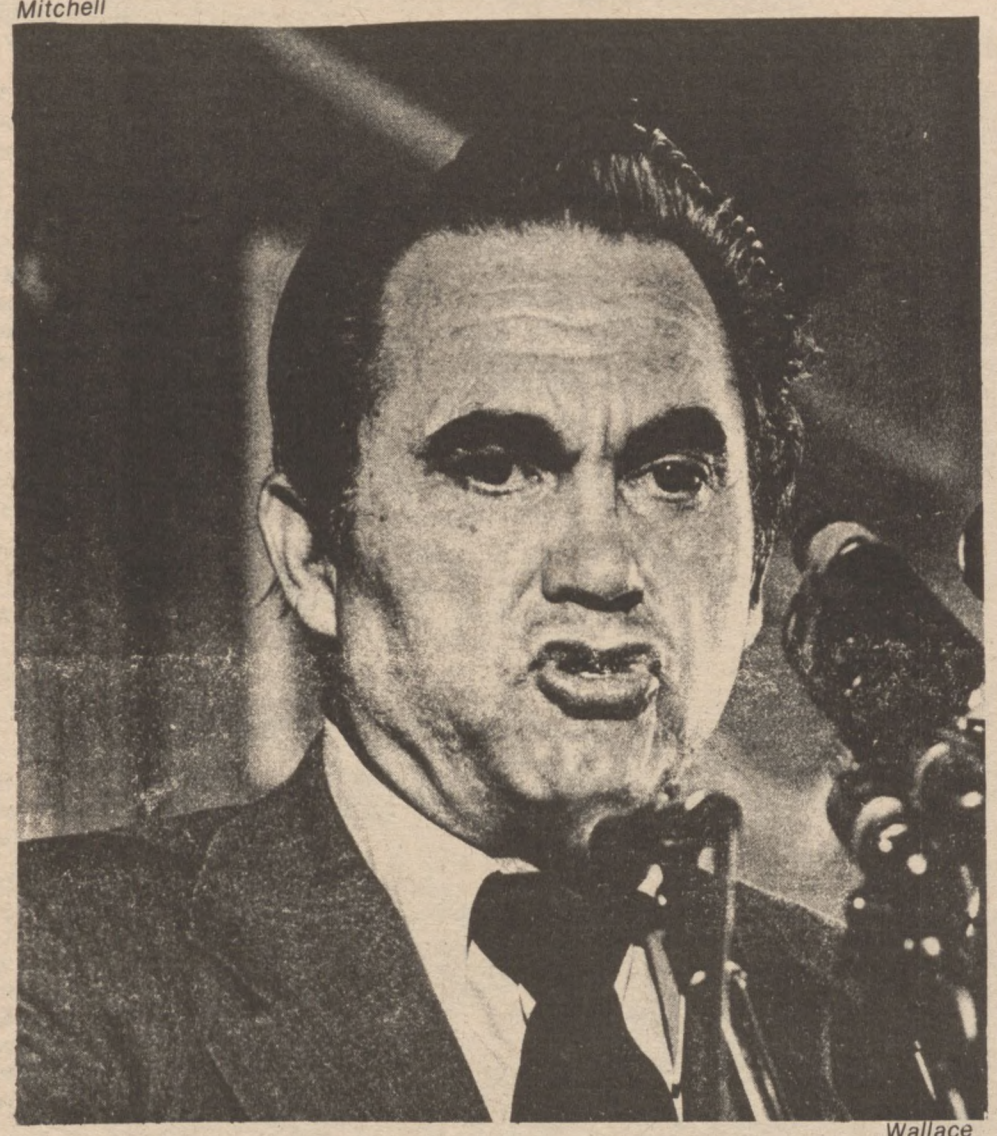
"On or about February 3, 1971, Special Agent B. R. Lee of the Intelligence Division of the Internal Revenue Service called at my home and asked...if I was connected with the Wallace Campaign in 1968. I replied in the affirmative, and Mr. Lee asked me if I had the (financial) records...I asked Mr. Lee why he was interested in getting the records and he replied they were checking on someone higher up in the Wallace Campaign. Mr. Lee called back in a week, I gave them the records and he took them with him."

In another affadavit made available to *Osceola*, the woman said: "I asked Mr. Lee what was wrong, and he replied that it was thought that possibly some of the funds had gotten into the wrong hands."

A letter dated March 2, 1971, to the Wallace Headquarters from a Wallace county chairwoman in Contra Costa County, California, was also given to *Osceola* this week.



Mitchell



Wallace

The woman wrote:

"I am submitting a report in reference to an investigation by the U.S. Treasury Criminal Department of the Wallace Campaign records of 1968. It began with a phone call on February 10 when the gentleman inquired how to get in touch with Mrs. Krider, our campaign treasurer...He informed me that he had already gotten the ledgers from the bank, and I doubted that this was legal without (our) Treasurer's consent, but he assured me he wouldn't do anything illegal. Since I did not know to whom I was speaking or why, I gave him no satisfaction to his inquiries so he asked if he could come out at 1 p.m. that day. When he came he stood in my living room and showed me his badge. He introduced himself as Robert Shellmacher of the Oakland Branch of the Treasury Department. He wanted...to take photostats of our checks, I said how do you know our people, and he said one of their agents in Alabama found a check for about $800 from our campaign and ordered Mr. Shellmacher to investigate our campaign. I asked who ordered this investigation and he said the order came from Alabama. He said an agent had found some discrepancy in the Wallace Campaign receipts there and that Mr. Trammell was being investigated. You will note...that he first told me that the agent who found the check we made out to Governor Wallace is what (started) the investigation. Mr. Shellmacher assured me this investigation was not aimed at Mr. Wallace but rather at Seymour Trammel."

In early 1971, then, the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Treasury Department, Criminal Division were conducting a nationwide investigation of contributions. According to Agent Shellmacher, only Seymour Trammel, a minor official in the Wallace organixation, was under investigation. A story in the April 13th edition of the 1971 New York Times indicated, however, that Agent Shellmacher may have been lied to or was lying himself. According to the *Times* a federal grand jury had begun hearing data gathered by the IRS as to contributions to the 1968 Wallace campaign. "The Governor's brother, Gerald O. Wallace, is the central figure in the investigation," the *Times* article went on to say.

In an interview with *Osceola* this week, Charles Snyder, present director of the Wallace Campaign headquarters, confirmed that the 1971 investigation centered on Gerald Wallace. "I heard him say many times referring to the IRS, 'Damn, I wish they would get off my back.' "Things looked bleak for Gerald Wallace and by early May 1971 several Wallace associates felt there was no way out for the Governor's brother.

On August 11 of that year, however, the Justice Department announced that it was dropping its investigation of the alleged irregularities and kickbacks associated with the 1968 Wallace Campaign. The Justice Department also said that this action did not preclude indictments by the IRS based on tax fraud. Although Gerald had survived the Justice Department investigation he wasn't out of the woods, eyt. Leaks from the IRS indicated that he had failed to report income that he had made through his law firm during 1967 and 1968.

On September 7, 1971, the results of the RIS investigation were revealed and an indictment was brought against Seymour Trammel; no one else, just Seymour. The charge against Trammel involved a $25,000 contribution to the 1966 campaign of Lurleen Wallace. Gerald was in the clear; somehow he had managed to survive what many of his closest associates thought would send him to jail. What had happened between April 13 and September 7 which had caused the IRS and the Justice Department to chunk several years of work out the window?

Jack Anderson is February of 1972 had some of the answers to that question. While it is common knowledge that Nixon and George Wallace took a plane ride together in May of 1971, Anderson suggests that it was this ride that convinced Wallace to run as a Democrat rather than on the AIP ticket. Nixon simply had an offer Wallace couldn't refuse: run on the Democratic ticket or Gerald and half the Wallace organization goes up the river. Another facet of the deal, according to Anderson is involved in the pilfering of campaign funds. Anderson quotes Wallace campaign contributions chairman Richard Smith as saying, "I'm not accusing anybody of stealing; they just didn't turn it all in."

How would it look to all those little people if they found out that the fat cats of Alabama were using their nickel and dime contributions for pocket change?

While Anderson's claim seems to be mostly speculation, the affidavits and letter from Contra Consta Wallace Committee revealed to *Osceola* indicate Treasury and IRS agents thought they were investigating 1968 campaign contributions. Yet the only indictment brought as a result of the investigations was a lower echelon offical for a contribution made to the 1966 Alabama gubernatorial campaign.

An agent in the Internal Revenue Service's Intelligence Division in Montgomery, Alabama, told *Osceola* they investigated the 1968 Wallace Campaign because of misappropriation of funds. He says, however, that an indictment was brought only against Trammel because there was insufficient evidence in the cases of other individuals. The agent failed, though, to explain why Trammel was indicted on a charge not involving the 1968 campaign.

It could just be coincidence. Nixon taking Wallace for a ride; just a chat. After all, the two men were close friends after Wallace almost handed Humphrey the presidency. And sure the PRESIDENT would never stoop to the depths of making such a DEAL, or would he? We may never know, because only Wallace and the President were at the meeting and barring any taping, they'll never tell.

Wallace, however, might not have seen the last of Dirty Dick's Dirty Tricks on that plane ride from Mobile to Birmingham. A year later Wallace having scored a couple of impressive victories was steaming full speed ahead for a possible Democratic nomination, that is until he made a campaign stop in Laurel, Maryland.

We bet you know someone who should be reading Osceola.....

—That know-it-all friend who disagrees with you

—That comforting friend who agrees with you

—The helpful woman/guy you met at a food co-op

—The new person who just moved in down the block

—Your son or daughter away at school

—Your art instructor who is patient

—Your new Karate instructor who is even more patient

—The butcher who sells you choice cuts at cutrate prices

—The friend who moved away and misses South Carolina

—Your parents who're wondering what you're up to

—Your jogging (or cycling) companion

.....AND anyone else who wants and needs to know more about what's happening in South Carolina—what (and who) is going on in politics; what's good (or bad) at the movies and the theatre; what the state's artists are up to...and much more. Go ahead. Give them a chance to read what you've been reading. They'll like you—and South Carolina—a little bit more for it.

Send the coupon bearing the name of the person, who will receive Osceola as a gift with your name attached on another sheet to Box 5033, Columbia, S.C. 29250. We'll send notification that you have given them a subscription to Osceola.

Name _____

Street or box number _____

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____

Birthday _____

☐ **$8 for one year** ☐ **$14 for two years**

"Good Service, Good Food, Good Atmosphere"

Friday & Saturday: 3 p.m. – 2 a.m.

Sunday – Thursday: 3 p.m. – midnight

pizza house

Intersection of 378 and I-26, across from the Ramada Inn

"The Finest Italian Food In These Areas"

Cinema/'Save the Children'

The Children's Crusade

by Lila Moore

Save The Children (currently playing at Atlantic I Theatre) moves in fast clips from entertainers to street scenes to stage audience, against a backdrop of music or narration. What Jesse Jackson's "Save The Children" concert did in Chicago was to raise funds for research into sickle-cell anemia, Head-Start, and other programs for black children. What the documentary does is present the political and musical factions joined for that time under PUSH (People United to Save Humanity)

"All my life, people told me to raise children and save America," the preacher says, thorough shots of black children in the park, dudes in satin trousers, "Boycott Lettuce" signs like subway ads—say, Is this Room 222?—and... you can see it. One wonders about the producer's imagination.

A moderator says we see it now in an all-black cast, an all-black production crew, an all-black show right here in Chicago, and, he says over skyscrapers, they have come from all corners of the nation, and all corners of the world, and all corners (he really says it), of the street.

But it works. Perhaps because the film's subject is monumental, it's color still makes any inquiry crucial, and maybe it works because of music's commitment to time, so that it is impossible to recall the experience of a set of scenes, even emotionally, when it is past.

Isaac Hayes sings "Lord, Have Mercy—Anybody—Anybody—Please" and faces of young women go out to the blind clad in a gold loincloth. He smiles, and the camera shows his polar bear boots. Zulema doesn't make it, or her Hill-William lyrics don't work in a jazz-rock medium.

Cannonball Adderly begins a tribute to Rev. Jackson called "County Preacher, Y'all". Following are scenes of "Paradise Hall", "Jesus Saves" signs and people all dressed up with somewhere to go, but Cannonball's horn complains through it all, says it's all true, maybe not all right, but it's true.

"Some of us call you Jehovah, but others use another name." Something like a church banner reads "Dr. King's Workshop, National Headquarters, Operation PUSH." Black soldiers (deacons?) stand like Gestapo at the basilica's doors. The people flock, a last child enters, and ominous huge door closes. They meant it that way.

Inside, Rev. Jackson's prayer is lone piano music.

"My daddy taught me the value of work," he says, "and of service without being servile. He didn't just deal and raise the children, he was dealing in save the children. I wasn't saved by the state, I was saved at home, and I got enough strength in my own salvation to try to help somebody else."

Nobody is a spectator in Jackson's church. The choir claps in rhythm during the speech, they give a true mass, an incredible display of spontaneity and sincerity. "If I perish, let me perish" takes hold of a witness who sings in tongues in a way that seems natural and beautiful to watch. Afterwards, she falls exhausted. The church is jubilant.

"Praise the Lord", Rev. Cleveland tells his congregation. When a tongue-speaking child collapses and is carried away, he says, "It's all right." Maybe not, but when Cleveland says "Praise Him with your tambourines," the tambourines do what the words mean. The choir (half the Mormon Tabernacle?) dances. Everybody celebrates; their joy is music.

"The theme of Expo is Save the Children," Cleveland says, "But only God can save the children."

What follows seems only what could follow. Destitute black people walk to Bill Withers' singing "Somebody To Lean On". It's a chorale, soft, melodic, and imaginative.

After so much, some cocktail blues, Curtis Mayfield, and the movable collage of kids in the park get a little boring.

The camera shows a hostile audience at Expo's hall. This is a show for black men. Sammy Davis, Jr., offers to leave, but he's applauded despite politics. He sings "I Gotta Be Me," and he's probably the best male entertainer in the show. I keep thinking, his soul is different from anybody else's there. Then I think it doesn't matter. He convinces the audience. Their cheers outdo Cleveland's choir in sincerity. Davis cries.

Roberta Flack sings "On A Clear Day", and like Davis, she's a superstar, captivating.

Black success is in. Black-owned businesses in Harlem fill a double screen. Smokey Robinson says "It's important that we be individuals, but still be in one body." Art—all kinds of art—becomes the visual vignette, set to electronic music is discovered to be the Ramsey Lewis Trio.

Nancy Wilson arrives at the auditorium. She was ill but told her manager, "I gotta go to Chicago." Nobody regrets it today.

But the show-stoppers are the Jackson Five. The audience, the music go wild for the little superstar, Michael Jackson. Every woman is jumping out of her seat at Mike's "I Love You." To think I knew him when...

It's triple-choir time. They're bumping and jumping and coming together on two screens.

What's going on? A young Vietnamese girl is kicked in the jaw by a G. I. boot, while she's held there by three other G.I.'s. A Biafran child of unidentifiable age on a road.

The song goes on. Ships aim their guns, a mushroom cloud halos a mother carrying her blood-soaked child. Mothers and fathers are weeping.

"The family is what Expo is all about," Rev. Jackson says. He brings a family to the front of his church to be exposed. They are many, and illiterate.

"Save the children from the psychic genocide of yesterday, and from the ill-prepared for revoluation of tomorrow," Jackson says. "We must...we must...we must save the children.

"Because I'm too close now. I'm too close to turn around."

It's a good film to hear top-notch entertainment. As documentary, it depends more on the audience's natural sympathy than on artistic competence. The staging rings of the Academy Awards, but the performances are worth hearing.

JEFFERSON SQ. ULTRA-VISION Theatre
DOWNTOWN / 1801 Main Street / 254-6731

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

Due to popular demand
20th Century-Fox presents
the original...
M·A·S·H

STARTS FRIDAY
PG
1 - 3 - 5
7:05
9:15

Roar once again with the original movie cast...

Donald Sutherland · Elliott Gould · Jo Ann Pflug · Robert Duvall · Sally Kellerman

GAMECOCK 1 Theatre
PARKLAND SHOPPING CENTER
Cayce, S.C. / 796-0022

ACADEMY AWARD WINNER
BEST ORIGINAL DRAMATIC SCORE

STARTS FRIDAY
1:30 - 4:00
6:30 - 9:00

"Eternally poignant!"
—ANDREW SARRIS, Village Voice

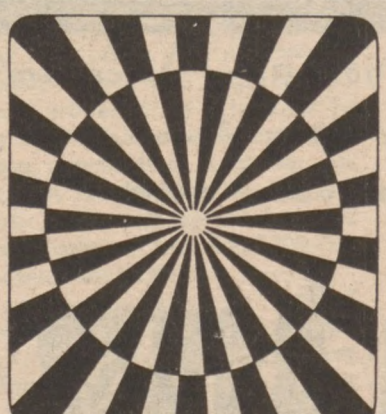
CHARLES CHAPLIN'S
LIMELIGHT
CLAIRE BLOOM
—G—

CAROLINA DOWNTOWN Theatre
1223 Main Street / 252-8011

LATE SHOW FRI. & SAT. 11 P.M.

couples $2.00
singles $1.50

FRANK ZAPPA'S "200 MOTELS"
R



The Joyful Alternative
2009 Green Street
for books·clothing·headgear

Music/Roberta and Maria

Moody Ladies Sing The Blues

by Tom Priddy

"Maria Muldaur "(Reprise MS 2148) by Maria Muldaur. Produced by Lenny Waronker and Joe Boyd. And "Killing Me Softly "(Atlantic SD 7271) by Roberta Flack. Produced by Joel Dorn.

*****

A mental picture of Roberta Flack isn't hard to arrive at. She has the sort of immediately striking appearance which makes for a constant image of etiquette-perfect femininity.

Like Richard Nixon, who seems to do everything but sleep in a tie, Roberta Flack also gives a very proper impression that would make her easy to spot on the street. Her bushy Afro would probably top off a sheer, frilly dress, and she would be painstakingly and precisely groomed.

Her albums including her latest, "Killing Me Softly" tend to follow her appearance quite closely.

Maria Muldaur's first solo album is just the opposite. Encounter Maria on the street and you wouldn't know what to expect from day to day or even hour to hour. Like an actor with eleven different three-minute parts to play, Maria changes her style and image on the album with each.

Once she is vaudevillian actress tantalizing an audience, and the next she is a soft, delicate vocalist with a serious message to impart.

Both "Killing Me Softly" and "Maria Muldaur" are extremely well-made albums, each well representing the woman involved, whether her personality dictates a constant performance or one which is continually changing. Both, however, present problems, too.

This is Roberta Flack's first album in over a year, as she follows up her success with "Killing Me Softly With His Song" by including it in this long-playing package. Although Roberta wrote none of the material herself, her arrangements on the album are all well done.

Like her other three albums, "Killing Me Softly" combines the best of modern black jazz (as in The Modern Jazz Quartet) with Roberta's strong, steady and assured voice.

No one involved in the production is likely to take a chance with the outcome, as most of the musicians are studio professionals. Thus, the album is a highly polished, very enjoyable effort that isn't likely to break rules.

In "No Tears (In The End)" the Alfred Ellis horn arrangement is very unique, with the volume and implementation of the instruments very much controlled. On "Conversation Love" the use of majors and minors give the piece a very moving sound, and on Leonard Cohen's "Suzanne" Eumir Deodado's string arrangements help to change the song from a slow beginning to a rapid end.

In most of the songs, Roberta stresses rhythm and tempo over melody. Throughout the entire album, she strives for a variety of moods while keeping within her own personality framework.

Only occasionally, as on "Jesse" does she let drama and soft, mushy strings carry her away.

"Killing Me Softly" is exactly what you would expect from Roberta Flack's personality. It's constant, controlled, precise, and generally a very enjoyable bridging of many different pop musical gaps.

Maria Muldaur, who has worked with Jim Kweskin's Jug Band, seems to be willing to take chances and change styles and appearances on a whim. When she does change, however, she plots her course precisely so that everything on her album comes out professionally.

Like Roberta Flack, Maria's choice of musicians is excellent. They run from Mac Rebenack and Ry Cooder to Richard Greene, David Nichtern, and the late Clarence White. They provide the strength that holds the album together when Maria decides to change her appearance.

Maria Muldaur

Unlike Roberta she has a very unstable voice that wavers and shakes. It makes it easy for her to be vaudevillian (as an "Any Old Time") country ("My Tennessee Mountain Home") pop ("Walking One and Only") and deeply sensitive ("Mad, Mad Me.")

Thus, in some cases it may appear Maria is forcing an interpretation that she may not genuinely feel for the sake of variety and experimentation.

Generally thr farther from country she moves, the more successful and convincing the vocal. On "Walking One and Only," a Dan Hicks tune, she sings every one of the multi-tracked vocals in something Hicks' group would take several women to do.

On "Don't You Feel My Leg" a song about getting picked up, she gives a racy performance so that you can almost see the shy but experienced smile on her face.

By far the most successful songs are the two soft ones in which Maria can make her voice much more expressive by simply eliminating the rough edges. "Mad, Mad Me" and "Long Hard Climb" are both sensitive and beautiful. Maria's method of taking a note and sliding it from octave to octave is much more interesting on these soft songs.

Though one strives for consistency in her image and the other favors variety in styles and moods, both Roberta Flack and Maria Muldaur have made very enjoyable albums. "Killing Me Softly" is the easier to enjoy because of its steady approach, and Maria Muldaur is the more imaginative. Both are worth your time.

tunes & things
Located at 933 Main behind the Capitol

NEW ALBUM DEAL

When you buy one

L.P. at regular price

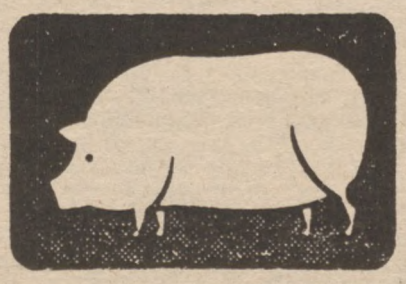
$3.99,

the 2nd cost

$3.59.

NEW RELEASES
Elton John
New Riders
Dr Hook
Steve Miller
Uriah Heep

M-F 10 - 7 Sat. 10 - 6



We've Moved

UPSTAIRS AUDIO

200 Meeting Street

(Gervais Street Bridge—Just Across the Mighty Congaree)

•••• new location ••••

same fine stereo equipment

EVENTS & entertainments

October 5-12

cinema

Please call ahead to theatres to verify showtimes, since many area theatres are subject to last-minute changes.

ATLANTIC I THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 787-1225.

"Save the Children" is rated G and plays at 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

ATLANTIC II THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 787-1225.

"Heavy Traffic," the latest from the makers of "Fritz the Cat" of last summer, is remaining for a second week at the Atlantic. It's rated X with shows at 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30.

CAROLINA THEATRE, 1223 Main Street, 252-8011.

"Lady Kung Fu" is another in a series of those movies. Shows on this one are at 1, 3, 5, 7:05 and 9:10. It's rated R.

Late Show This Weekend: Frank Zappa's autobiographical vision of life on the road, "200 Motels" will be shown Friday and Saturday nights at 11 p.m. Prices are $2 for couples and $1.50 for singles.

DUTCH SQUARE NORTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1100.

"Ludwig" begins on October 5. Times for this one were unavailable at presstime.

DUTCH SQUARE SOUTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1100.

"Romeo and Juliet" is still playing at the Ducth. Times are are 1, 3:30, 6 and 8:30 p.m.

FOX THEATRE, 1607 Main Street, 254-5212.

"The Legend of Hillbilly John" is in town. Shows are set for 1:05, 2:40, 4:15, 5:50, 7:25, and 9 p.m. Rated G.

GAMECOCK I THEATRE, Parkland Plaza, Cayce, 796-0022.

"Limelight" will be the first offering of the Columbia Fine Films Committee. It stars Claire Bloom and Charles Chaplin. Times were unavailable at press time. A season ticket for the Fine Films costs $5 and is good for any five of the seven films.

GAMECOCK II Theatre, Parkland Plaza, Cayce, 796-0022.

"A Touch of Class," staring Glenda Jackson and George Segal will continue. Times are 2, 3:50, 5:40, 7:30 and 9:20 p.m. This one will end soon. Rated PG.

JEFFERSON SQUARE THEATRE, 1801 Main Street, 254-6731.

Robert Altman's hit comedy "M*A*S*H" will be playing for a short time here. Times for the PG-rated feature are 1, 3, 5, 7:05 and 9:15. Donald Sutherland and Elliot Gould star.

MIRACLE THEATRE, 1228 Main Street, 256-1950.

"The Stone Killer," with Charles Bronson starts Friday at the Miracle. Shows are set for 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, and 9:30 p.m.

This weekend's late show: "Harold and Maude," a 1971 release, will play here Friday and Saturday evenings at 11:30 p.m. It will cost you $1.50 per person.

PALMETTO THEATRE, 1417 Main Street, 254-5800.

"Legend of Hellhouse," a horror story with Pamela Franklin and Roddy McDowell, will show at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

PLAZA III THEATRE, 1323 Main Street, 254-7690.

"Walking Tall" continues. Is their anyone in Columbia who hasn't seen this film! Shows are 12:40, 2:50, 5, 7:10 and 9:20 p.m. Rated R.

RICHLAND MALL THEATRE, Richland Mall Shopping Center, 782-2228.

"Pipi Longstocking," based on the novel with like name, is still on at the Richland. Shows commence at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. Rated G.

CAMPUS FILMS

All films at the Russell House Theatre are open to USC students and their guests as well as faculty and staff. All movies are free except for the Thursday and Friday night showings and start at 7 and 9:30 p.m., unless otherwise indicated. These are some of the best films in town usually, so go if you can find a willing student.

Friday, October 5

Tout Va Bien (France, 1972). Directed by Jean-Luc Godard, starring Jane Fonda. This film is doubly damned (1111) because the S. C. legislature condemned Jane Fonda for being leftist and Jane Fonda condemned Godard for being sexist. 95 minutes. $1.00 with Flash Gordon serial included. 7:00 and 9:30 p.m. showings.

Sunday, October 7

The General (USA, 1927). This film was written, directed by, and starred Buster Keaton. This is one of the two greatest silent comedies where Buster has his locomotive stolen from under him and overcomes every conceivable obstacle to bring it back to Dixie. 87 minutes. 7 and 9:30 p.m. showings.

Monday, October 8

Billy Budd (USA, 1962). Starring Peter Ustinov and Terence Stamp. Herman ("Moby Dick") Melville's classic story is brought to life in this above average film, again about life and its problems on the high seas aboard ship. Director Peter Ustinoc has a taste for authenticity often lost in such period pieces. 123 minutes. Shows at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

Tuesday, October 9

She Wore a Yellow Ribbon (USA 1949). The Indian's last united attempt to rid their land of the white man, as a background for a portrait of John Wayne as an aging calvary officer. John Ford's direction yields, as usual, many deep and fascinating characters. 103 minutes. Shows at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

Wednesday, October 10

The Window (United Kingdom, 1949). With Barbara Hale and Arthur Kennedy. A little boy becomes the only witness to a murder and becomes the target for the killers. Ignored by his parents and his friends, the boy enters a nightmare world in which he must survive for himself. The film climaxes in a grim pursuit through the decaying slums of New York. 73 minutes. Shows at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

special

PREMIER SHOWINGS of the motion pictures "Lost Horizon" and "Maurie" for the benefit of the Easter Seal Society of Richland County will be held on Monday evening, October 8 at 7:30 p.m. at the Dutch Square Theatres. Proceeds are to benefit the crippled children of the Richland County area. Tickets are available now from J.B. White Co. and any Irvin-Fuller Theatre in town for $5 each.

television

Friday, October 5

9 a.m.—Today in Carolina. Jim Welch hosts John Jenrette, a North Myrtle Beach politician who defeated veteran Sixth District Congressman John L. McMillan in a bitter 1972 Democratic primary, only to lose to Republican Ed Young. Jenrette, who will discuss campaign financing, is expected to run for the seat again in 1974. Florence Mayor Cooper Tedder will also be on the show to discuss "Religion and Politics." (Channel 10)

10:30 a.m.—A.M. Columbia—Bob Estling discusses the Inner Peace Movement. Also, discussion of new exhibits at the Columbia Art Museum. (Channel 25)

7:30 p.m.—The Journal of John Cauthen. Veteran South Carolina journalist John Cauthen reminisces about the infamous legislative "Barnwell Ring" and ringleaders Sol Blatt and Edgar Brown. (ETV, Channel 35)

11:30 p.m.—In Concert. Blood, Sweat, and Tears, Savoy Brown, Bobby Womack, and the Persuasions all in this new hour of rock and roll music. (Channel 25)

11:30 p.m.—Tonight Show. Johnny Carson makes witty (sometimes) chit-chat with Peter Falk, comedian Robert Klein, and Victoria Principal (a recent Playmate). (Channel 10)

1 a.m.—Midnight Special. Gladys Knight and the Pips host B.B. King, the Stories, Earth, Wind, and Fire, Chris Smithers, Focus, and Monda. Wolfman Jack is there for the ride, too. (Channel 10)

Saturday, October 6

1:00—Major League Baseball. Division Play-Offs. Part I—Oakland Athlegics at Baltimore. (Channel 10)

3:30 p.m.—NCAA Football. University of North Carolina takes on N.C. State. Both teams ain't been able to get no satisfaction so far this season and it should be a tough game. (Channel 25)

4 p.m.—Major League Baseball. Division Play-Offs, Part II. The two come-from-behind Cinderella teams, the New York Mets, and the Cincinnato Reds, battle it out for a Series spot. The Reds have the home-town advantage for this one. (Channel 10)

8:30 p.m.—ETV Special, "To Be Young, Gifted, and Black." Ruby Dee stars in this special TV adaptation of the award-winning play about the late black playwright Lorraine Hansberry. (ETV, Channel 25)

9:00 p.m.—Movie. "Support Your Local Sheriff," with James Garner and Joan Hackett. This is an attempt at a comedy western—it's not bad. (Channel 19)

11:30 p.m.—Movie, "A Summer Place." (1959) Troy Donahue and Sandra Dee. A businessman returns to his summer home and falls in love with an old flame. His daughter then falls in love with her son and the whole plot turns cloyingly sweet and sentimental. The theme song is good—if you can remember it. (Channel 10)

12:15 a.m.—Movie. "Now You See It, Now You Don't." Stars Jonathan Winters, but he wastes his talents. Made for TV flick concerns a proposed theft of a Rembrandt which is thwarted by an art expert insurance man. (Channel 25)

Sunday, October 7

Noon—South Carolina State College Football. No game Saturday, so State brings us a review of their season so far and a projection of what's to come. (Channel 10)

12:30 p.m.—Gamecock Football. South Carolina struggles to even its record against Virginia Tech Saturday and these are the filmed highlights of the game. (Channel 10)

12:30 p.m.—NFL Football. San Franciso Forty-Niners visit the east coast to play the Atlanta Falcons, who are struggling to break out of a TD scoring slump. They haven't scored a TD since their first game against New Orleans. (Channel 19)

1 p.m.—NFL Action. The Namath-less Jets try to rebound from last week's loss to Buffalo, as they travel to meet the Miami Dolphins. (Channel 10)

3:30 p.m.—NFL Action. The Minnesota Vikings vs. the Detroit Lions. (Channel 19)

4 p.m.—The Mets and Reds fight it out for division championship in Cincinnati. (Channel 10)

8 p.m.—The Advocates. Questions debated tonight include "Should the Senate Watergate Hearings be ended!"; "Should the President turn over the tapes!" and "Should we limit food exports to lower food prices!" (Channel 35, ETV)

8:30 p.m.—Movie. "Hang 'Em High." Clint Eastwood seeks vengeance against the critters who strung him up and left him for dead. Watch him pursue those varmints in his inimitable manner. (Channel 25)

10 p.m.—Firing Line. Wild Bill Buckley shoots from the hip at Dr. Szasz in a debate over the right of the individual to use drugs. (Channel 35, ETV)

Monday, October 8

9 a.m.—Today in Carolina. Steve Bassett interviews Allen University athletic director. (Channel 10)

10:30 a.m.—A.M. Columbia. Dr. Brandon Sparkman, new District One school superintendent, discusses his new book, "Blueprint for a Brighter Child." (Channel 25)

2 p.m.—Major League Baseball. All of New York will be pulling for the Mets to give Willie Mays one more shot at a World Series victory as the Reds travel to New York to play the Mets in the third game of a best of five series. (Channel 10)

3:30 p.m.—Major League Baseball. NBC joins the Baltimore-Oakland game already in progress. (Channel 10)

8 p.m.—Special. A special 90-minute evening with the American Ballet Theatre, the oldest and most distinguished dance company in the United States. It is now the official company for the JFK Center for the Performing Arts. (ETV, Channel 35)

9 p.m.—NFL Monday Night Football. Don, Frank, and Howard philosophize about the ancient game. Redskin Duane Thomas challenges his old teammates, the Dallas Cowboys in his new Washington home. (Channel 25)

11:30 p.m.—Tonight Show. Joey Bishop hosts Bobbie Gentry, and Helen Gurley Brown. Hmmm...should be interesting. (Channel 10)

Tuesday, October 9

9 a.m.—Today in Carolina. Linda Lewis offers some exercise ideas. Also, representatives from the MOSAB Drug Treatment Center. (Channel 10)

10:30 a.m.—A. M. Columbia. The World of Weddings is featured. (Channel 25)

2-6 p.m.—Major League Baseball. Until one team is eliminated, a composite doubleheader will be carried during the division play-offs. Games will start at 2 p.m., and join the second game in progress about 3:30 p.m. When one team is eliminated, a single game will be televised. This procedure will continue through Thursday. (Channel 10)

8 p.m.—National Geographic Special. "Journey to the High Arctic." (Channel 10)

9 p.m.—Book Beat. Daniel Boorsten, director of the Smithsonian Institute traces the history of America through its inventions, discusses the effects of each invention on the country's lifestyle in his new book, "The Americans—The Democratic Experience." (ETV, Channel 35)

11:30 p.m.—Tonight Show. Joey Bishop hosts. (Don't frown, it could have been Jerry Lewis). Guests are Dr. Joyce Brothers and Mel Tillis. Go back to bed... (Channel 10)

Wednesday, October 10

9 a.m.—Today in Carolina. A cooking lesson and a discussion of a plant exchange. Sounds a little strange to us. (Channel 10)

2-6 p.m.—Major League Baseball. (Tentative—see Tuesday's schedule for an explanation.) (Channel 10)

7:30 p.m.—Special. "Paul Revere." (Channel 10)

10 p.m.—ETV Special. An Evening With the American Ballet Theatre. (See Monday's listing for 8 p.m.) (ETV, Channel 35)

11:30 p.m.—Tonight Show. Joey hosts David Frye, Stephanie Edwards, and Gilbert O'Sullivan. Frye is usually worth it. (Channel 10)

Thursday, October 1

9 a.m.—Today in Carolina. Bell Telephone is sending over a rep to talk about crank telephone calls. Get your dialing digits ready and practice your breathing to warm up the old WIS switchboard. (Channel 10)

10:30 a.m.—A.M. Columbia. The effectiveness and popularity of the notorious Breathalyzer is on trial today. Reps from ASAP and the Richland County Sheriff's Department are here. Ann Cobb invites you to phone in and give your opinion at 787-8730. This is a real busy morning for heavy breathing...Also a look at Halloween fashions for the kids. (Channel 25)

11:30 p.m.—Tonight Show. (Did you notice that we skipped everything from morning to evening! There is a reason.) Joey's scheduled guests are Stanley Myron Handelman and Charro. Charro is Xavier Cugat's "wife," and if you saw Carol Burnett's take-off on her you won't want to miss the real thing. (Channel 10)

Friday, October 12

9 a.m.—Today in Carolina. Jim Welch features the previews of the USC Cockfest. (Channel 10)

10:30 a.m.— A.M. Columbia. The Non-Smokers Assembly offers their side of the story: the right now to have smoke blown in your face. Also, Columbia College will offer a scene of its production of "Arsenic and Old Lace." (Channel 25)

1 a.m.—Midnight Special. The Bee Gees host Chuck Berry, Lee Michaels, King Crimson, Barbara Mason, Apple and Appleberry, and Monty Python Circus (Channel 10)

art

"FOUNDRY ART", one of the most unusual exhibits ever held at Clemson University's Rudolph Lee Gallery, will be on display October 3-November 2. Assembled by Clemson sculptor John Acorn, the exhibit is a collection of wooden patterns for various pieces of textile machinery, furnaces, water wheels, farm machinery, and other functional items. The patterns were made and used at Foundry and Steel, Inc. in Anderson, where Acorn does many of his sculpture castings. The wooden pattersn were originally rammed into sand to make casting impressions, which were then used to make machine parts out of cast iron, aluminum, bronze or brass.

Jane Lyon's graphics and paintings will be displayed at Betsy Havens' fine contemporary shop at 1009 Gervais Street. There's more to see after you've viewed Ms. Lyon's work—ask Betsy to show you around.

theatre

TOWN THEATRE is opening their fall season with the musical "Fiddler on Roof." The play will be directed by Joseph Ridolfo and features Wally Rodriguez and Harvey Golden, both veteran Columbia performers. The show will run starting Saturday, October 6, through Saturday, October 20. There will be shows Tuesday through Sunday nights with a matinee Sundays at 3 p.m.

concerts

CELLO CONCERT—Roger Drinkall will perform at the first program of the 1973-74 Columbia Museum of Art Concert Series on October 7, 3:30 p.m., at the Museum's Trustee Gallery at the corner of Senate and Bull Streets. A cellist of world repute, Drinkall will be accompanied on the Steinway by Charles Fugo of the USC Department of Music. In the past five years Drinkall has performed 300 concerts in 21 countries.

GODSPELL, presented by National Shows, will be performed October 5 at 8:15 p.m. at Spartanburg Memorial Auditorium with tickets priced at $3, $4, $5, and $6 plus 25 cents for the seat tax. For reservations call the Auditorium at 582-8107 for information if you are in the area.

ZE'EVA COHEN SOLO DANCE REPERTORY will be in town October 10-12 for a series of lecture-demonstrations and a solo performance. On October 10, she will lecture on the "Creative Process" at Dreher High School at 7 p.m. It's free to USC students and the general public. On Ocyober 11 at 8:15, Ze'Eva Cohen will give a solo performance at Township Auditorium. Admission for the general public will be $3, $2, and $1. The performance will be free to University of South Carolina students. Tickets are currently available at the Russell House Box Office and Taylor Street Pharmacy. On October 12, Ms. Cohen will give a lecture-demonstration on "Development of the Dancer" at the Russell House Theatre at 1 p.m.

ABOUT ZE'EVA COHEN

Israeli-born Ze'Eva Cohen studied dance in Tel Aviv and began her professional career at age sixteen. In 1961, she joined Anna Sokolow's Lyric Theatre in Israel and received considerable critical acclaim as a soloist with that group.

JOE WALSH and Barnstorm will play October 10 at the Township Auditorium. HiCotton will be the introductory group. Tickets for USC students will be $3 in advance, $3.50 at the door with the rest of the public paying $4 advance and $4.50 at the door. Walsh is formerly of the James Gang, of course, and is no doubt, a talented and innovative quitarist. Whether that is worth the price of admission is another question, but you can decide for yourself.